

## INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY Bulgaria

REPORT

SUBJECT Fabrika Village

DATE DISTR. 27 September 1955

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO.

REQUIREMENT NO. RD

PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

DATE ACQUIRED

This is UNEVALUATED  
Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. The mining village of Fabrika is located near Pechinska (N 41-28, E 24-59) and Gradishte (N 41-27, E 24-58). The village has been but recently established and does not yet appear on Bulgarian maps. The total population of the village, approximately 2,000, is made up principally of miners at the nearby Gyudyurska and Laykov Chukar lead mines. The workers and their families occupy one or two-room apartments in stone buildings which have four or five stories. Although the apartments have bathrooms, they are not generally used because of the water shortage.
2. Fabrika has a small radio transmitter which serves the village alone, a school, a post office, a public bath, a theater seating 250 people, and a small ten-bed hospital. The hospital has an ambulance and a pharmacy and the medical staff consists of two doctors, four nurses, and three orderlies.
3. The miners at Fabrika live comparatively well, excluding their occupational hazards. A miner who fulfills his quota earns approximately 2,000 leva per month, but he can go as high as 6,000 leva per month by overfulfilling his quota.
4. The two lead mines, Gyudyurska and Laykov Chukar, are located three to four kilometers south and two kilometers southwest of Fabrika respectively. The Germans worked the mines during their occupation of Bulgaria, but large-scale operations were not initiated until recently. The joint Soviet-Bulgarian company (Gorubso) controlled the mines until 1945 (sic)<sup>1</sup>, when the mines were returned to Bulgarian ownership. In March 1955 however, there were still some Soviet experts employed at the mines. Approximately 50 Soviets and their dependents live in a 3-story building in Fabrika.
5. The Gyudyurska mine covers a large area and goes down to an approximate depth of 300 meters. Both the Gyudyurska and Laykov Chukar mines supply a large quantity of lead. The lead from the Gyudyurska mine is sent

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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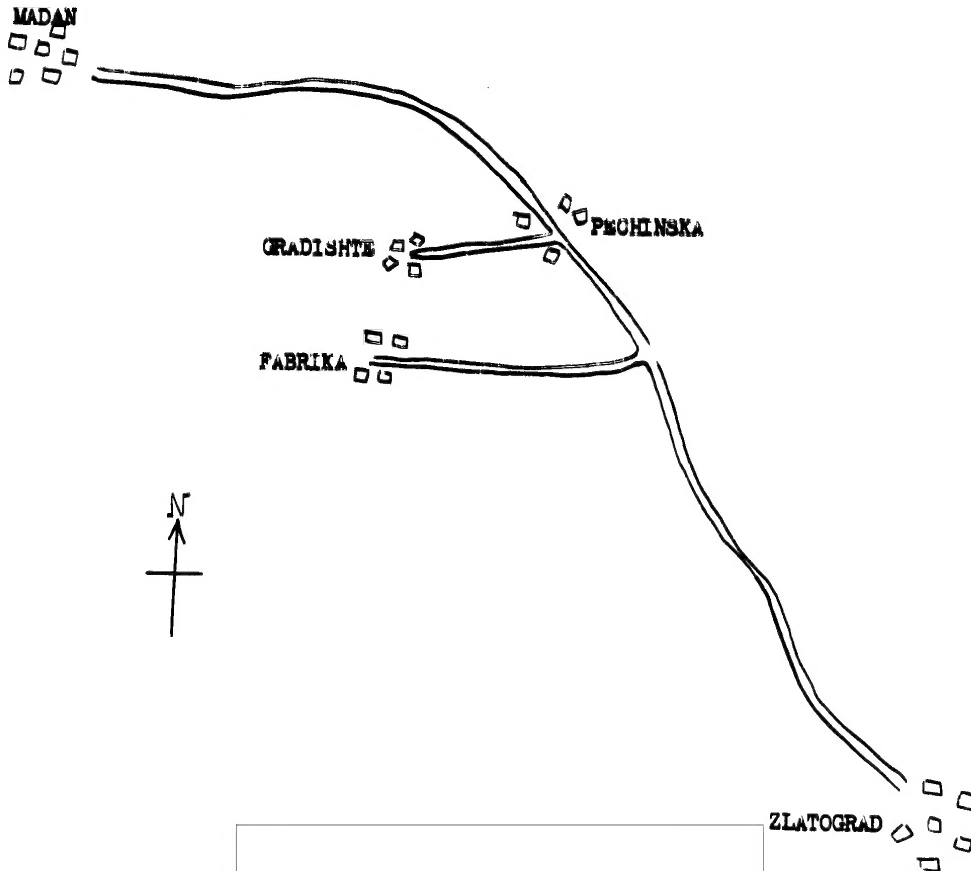
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for processing to Madan, and that from the Laykov Chukar mine is sent to Zlatograd. Both mines have new equipment such as large compressors and electrically-operated pumps.

6. The wet-drilling (Mokro Biene) method is used in both mines. Prior to the introduction of the wet-drilling method, the number of cases of silicosis among miners was constantly increasing. Since wet-drilling has been in use, the incidence of silicosis has continued to decrease.
7. The sketch below shows the Fabrika area.

1.   Comment: This date should probably read 1954.

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